FRIDAY NOVEMBER 5

"POLICY OF EXPECTANCE." Taking the cue from official utterances, the press of the country has, of late, been abounding in the use of the phrase "expectancy" in relation to the policy of our Government towards Cuba. It has not as yet transpired, definitely, as to what is implied by this policy of expectancy. It may mean much, it may

But men in high places are not wont to make such utterances without meaning something. And the public mind has become a little exercised in fixing some exactness of meaning to this policy of expectancy; but not with any flattering degree of success. Some construe it to mean a policy looking to speedy annexation of Cuba to the United States. Others regard it as signifying a purpose to wait and watch, like Mr. Macawber, for something to turn up. And others again think that it implies a state of expectancy as to Spain's necessitous condition, which will eventuate in a sale of the island to the United States by special treaty, and without any breach of friendly relations.

But all these things have been fo seven years past as much matters of expectancy as they can be now. We have been expecting that the "Cubans" would speedily terminate their strife, either by success against or submission to the Spanish authorities. We have been expecting that Spain would either crush the insurrection, or yield up her claims to dominion to Cuba as an appauage of the Spanish crown. We have been expecting that restraints upon our commerce and depredations upon our unbeen expecting that the authorities of the Island would preserve social order so as to protect American citizens lawfully resident there, both in person and

This state of expectancy has continappointment. And now the question is, Are we going to prolong this policy of expectancy to an indefinite extent? ation as an element in this policy. But est. They raise the shout of annexation as the consummation of the policy of expectancy. Some of them assume to conclude that Grant meant that, although he said exactly its opposite. Probably it would not be wise to trust

gudgeons on the eve of election movements. And, considering the wind-work days, during which time they have disput in operation beretofore by party workers, on the question of policy as to Cuba, the wonder is that just exactly nothing has ever come of it all. But, situated as Spain now is, both as to her home affairs and as to the uffairs of her rebellious colony, the policy of expectancy may carry with it a meaning far more significant than any known to the hand-bill literature of former political campaigns. The people may come to conclude that the eternal fitness of things will require that we possess ourselves of the heat of Cuba in order to balance the cold of Alaska. But we must require that the official oracles shall not deal with the subject by any ambiguity of utterance.

BLUNDERS IN MORMONDOM.

That is a very pretty little fight as it now stands in Utah, concerning the Court's order on Brigham Young to pay 19,000 alimony to Ann Eliza, his "sixleenthly," or go to jall in default of such payment. The whole matter seems to be a succession of blunders, legal and judicial.

Ann Eliza sues for divorce from a mar to whom she was never lawfully married: Blunder number one. She then asks for an allowance of alimony from a man who she admits is not her lawful husband Blunder number two. The Court enter tains jurisdiction of her petition for divorce from a marriage that was not a marriage, but merely a polygamous union: Blunder number three makes an order for alimony in favor of the woman and against the man, as to whom the papers show the relation of lawful husband and wife did not exist: Pending this proceeding, the same court Blunder number four. The judge McKeon, attempts with ardent judicial of polygamy by lending judicial sanction to the polygamous practice, in acting officially upon the assumed legality of such polygamous unions: Blunder number five. The Court undertakes to pronounce decree affirming the unlawfulness of polygamy by first admitting its lawfulness: Blunder number six. And now comes Brigham himself, refuses to pay the money, and swears that he is too sick to be taken to the jail: Blunder number seven—for, if Brigham had promptly paid the alimony ordered by the Court, he could have said to the Court. "You have already, by your in the Court, "You have already, by your in the court, when the your process of the polygamy by first admitting and fraudulent conduct, and the Board adjourned until the second in the Court, "You have already, by your in New York city."

Density provides the for the amount until his owner should make the requisite payment. Granted.

The Watkins Driving Park Association, Watkins, New York, made application for membership, which was refused until payment had been made of a line imposed on the Park by the Board of Appeals.

Union Fair Association, of Chagrin Falls, New York, vs. Wm. O'Brien et al.; complaint and application for an ordered line said O'Brien, a trainer, and Eddie Quinn, a rider, had been guilty of four irring and fraudulent conduct, and the Board of Appeals.

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order for alimony, decreed that my polygamous union is a lawful marriage; and so I will keep my Ann Eliza, and with her the money I have paid !"

It seems that the legal advisers at Washington are getting it through their matted bair, that their United States Court out there has succeeded in bungling the business inextrigably; and know no way to get out of the dilemma. unless by prosecuting Brigham for polygamy as a criminal offense. But, conviction, how about that! However, it is
stated that Brigham is, indeed, very ill,
and that his lease of life is nearly at an

There were occasional spots, however, end. This may relieve the legal dilemma of in that case, but would be likely to raise a crop of legal questions that would reonire an abler Solomon than Judge Mc-Keon to solve.

HUNTSTREET NUISANCE. It is safe to affirm that there is no other city government in this country that would permit the continuance for a single day of such a nuisance as Hunt street east of Broadway presents.

That street is one of the principal thoroughfares for general travel to and from the city. It is continually thronged by vehicles of every kind. It is so beanmed in as to leave no other avenue open as a choice of highway. And yet it now is, and has for months been, almost impassible for ordinary travel.

The whole street seems to have been surrendered to the street railroad comnaules to use and abuse as their own. without the slightest regard to the rights of the public, which the city authorities are bound to protect. In three days we saw there the wrecks of four wagons and carriages, caused by the bad condition of the street and the railroad tracks. And now the street is again seized upon by another railway company, laying another track alongside of the former armed vessels would cease. We have track. As rivals they are of course trying to do each other all the harm possible, by crowding each other off the street line, upon either side. Thus the whole street is monopolized by those companies to the utter disregard of publie rights. And in the midst of their ued now for more than seven years; and quarrels and strife for the possession of every expectation has been met by dis- the street there comes down an injunc-

tion and work is stopped. But there remain the pits and holes, the trenches and timbers, all inter-Gen. Grant explicitly disavowed annex- mingled with masses of rubbish, around which to go is dangerous, and over them editors are not all of them quite so mod- to drive is impossible. And the mud accumulates on the side tracks, and the gutters are deep down ready to engulf the overturned vehicle in its miry ooze. And the publie is compelled to suffer all this. with no hope of relief or promise of the

last evening, after a session of three geant, contemptuously; posed of considerable business. The following additional appeals to those already given in the STAR were acted upon vesterday:

Thomas Evans, Brooklyn, New York, ex parte application for reward under Rule 15, for having given information, supported by evidence, of a fraudulent entry of gray gelding "Pollock," alias "Fuiton," at a meeting of the Washington Driving Association, at Washington Driving Association, at Washington, D. C. The alleged fraud having been established, and the horse and parties implicated having been expelled therefor, the Board allowed the reward.

Mm. McGuyan, Jr., Big Rapids, Mich., vs. Grand Haven Trotting Park and Agricultural Association, Grand Haven, Michigan. Application for removal of penalties of suspension and expulsion imposed upen him and the closshut gelding "Honest Mack" alias "Maneless." For want of evidence such as Thomas Evans, Brooklyn, New York

For want of evidence such as

geiding "Honest Mack" alias "Maneless." For want of evidence such as would enitie the applicant for the relief asked, the case was dismissed.

Galesburg Driving Park Association, Galesburg Driving Park Association, Omaha, Nebraska, and the brown geiding "Huckleberry." Application for an order for expulsion of owner and horse for failure to return a premium wrongtelly obtained, which had been demanded under Rule 13. The evidence showed that the premium was obtained by one R. T. Kneeds, at a race performed last season, and that the horse had been sold by his owner to Mr. Johnson, who was not privy to said frandulent operation, and without notice thereof purchased the horse in good faith. Said Kneeds has been expelled for failure to return the premium in question, and upon this application the Board held that Mr. Johnson was not liable under the rules, and that the horse could not be expelled for said transaction after the sale as aforesaid.

Wm. H. Doble, Philadelphia, Pa., hav-

Wm. H. Doble, Philadelphia, Pa., and failing to pay the entrance fee con-tracted, was suspended. Mr. Doble asks that his name be omitted from the sus-pension and the horse be held for the amount until his owner should make the

A SOLDIER'S STORY.

How a Roldler's Gallanty was Rewarded by Southern Belie-a Reminiscence of the War. [From the Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.]

It was in the winter of 1805, shortly before the collapse of the rebellion, that Gen. Shaler, commanding at DeVair's Bluf, Ark., sent a detachment of cavalry up into the Gache river country to intercept some contraband goods that intercept some contraband goods that were being smuggled through the lines of the enemy. That country was an al-most interminable wilderness of swamps

of a few bundred acres cach, a little bigser than the surrounding country, that by much expense had been convert-ed into handsome and valuable estates, with large and pretentlous residences for the wealtny owners, who, though isofor the wealthy owners, who, though iso-lated from the busy world, were content to forego some of its pleasures for the peace and quiet seclusion afforded. Once each year, when the cotton was ready for shipment, and the little river was swollen by the winter rains, a steamer would come up to the planta-tions and take the season's product and the planter's family to New Orieaus, where the cotton would be disposed of and a year's supplies purchased. Then, after a few weeks spent in the society after a few weeks spent in the society of the metropolis, they would be carried safely back to the landing at home. Thus the years were spent until the ors at home, were far enough advanced to be sent abroad to finish their educa-

It was at one of these plantations that It was at one of cavairy was halted and dismounted about daylight, with instruc-tions to surround the house and allow no one to escape. The Lieutenant then directed the sergeant and six men to go through the house and seize any goods that might be contraband of war. The detail was made, and the men pro-ceeded to their work. Entering the house, the sergeant made the inmate acad assured them that all private properry should be respected. When the party ascended the stairs leading to the Pernaps the single occupant of the Pernaps the single occupant of the

room, a beautiful girl, may have attracted him, and perhaps he didn't just like this unceremonious style of ransacking a gentleman's noise, war or no war. At any rate, the equad got along without him, and came down presently, and continued their search. All the rooms had been visited except one, and rooms nad been visited except one, and into this went the entire party, young lady and all. There were four large trunks there, all of the same pattern, and entirely new. The suspicious of the soldiers were aroused still more when the young lady asked the privilege of opening and displaying the contents of them herself.

them herself.

The request was granted, but each man scanned the articles as they were taken out, expecting the long-looked for bolts of Confederate cloth would be brought to light. They were disap-pointed, however; there was nothing but what was evidently intended for the Implicitly to such interpreters of presidential utterances. Grant has no little notoriety for reticence, but he certainly has no repute as a prevarieator in speech. We must therefore accept his disavowal of the idea of annexation as sincere.

But then, Gen. Grant's lease of the

But then, Gen. Grant's lease of the Presidency expires in Just sixteen months from to-day; and it is not remewable. The policy of expectancy, having lasted this long time, may easily survive the lapse of the sixteen months that are between this present and the time when Gen. Grant will step down and out. Then it may be made to assume some other aspect in some other hands. And it behooves the people to know what this policy of expectancy may really and truly signify.

Cuba has always been a tempting bait for politicians to throw out to the gudgeons on the eve of election moves.

I cating a determination to remove the remove the remove it. This attracted the attention of the means of a volunteer force armed with means of a volunteer force armed w

There was a free fight in an instant, for the Prussian dealt him a terrible blow in the face, which staggered him back among his comrades, who took sides about evenly for and against the "Dutchabout evenly for and against the "Datch-man," leaving it uncertain which would be victorious, when the Lieutenant, hearing the row, rushed in and quelled it. In the excitement which followed the trunk was forgotten, and the party left the premises and resumed their march. When the war was over the troops were disbanded at St. Louis, and the Prussian was lost sight of for several years, until the railroad from Mempuis the Prussian was lost sight of for several years, until the railroad from Mempuis to Little Rock was revived, when he turned up as a civil engineer, and assisted in locating the route. His name was mentioned frequently in the papers at the time, but when the road was finished he disappeared again, and I saw nor heard nothing of him until the other day I met a lady and gentleman in the pars, whose faces. gentleman in the cars, whose faces seemed tamiliar, and which proved to be my Prussian comrade and his wife, the planter's daughter, whom he protected in the war. Then followed a long story

of how the railroad was located across the plantation, and how they met again— a case of love at first sight—and were married, and had made a tour of the lakes, and revisited the seminary at Cincinnati, where she was educated, and were on their way to California.
"Weil," says I, "you haven't told me
what was in that truck."

"It was a pitcher full of gold and silver coin," said the happy Dutchman, "but I didn't know it till we were mar-

However that may be, its value was no omparison to his treasure of a wife.

PROFESSIONAL BAT-CATCHING.

flow It is Done-A Strange Calling and Wouderful Expertness of Adopts in It. [From the Troy (N. Y.) Times.]

[From the Troy (N. Y.) Times.]

We happened to meet in this city last evening Dick Toner, the tamous New York professional ratecatcher, formerly proprietor of a rat-pit on Water-street, known as "The Bandbox," which was long since closed by Besga. Mr. Toner is accompanied by John Cassidy, his assistant. Both are young men. The former has been in the business twelve years, and the latter seven years. They are men of good physique, quick, sharp and up in their business.

They are at present at the Delayan House, Albany, and proceed to work something in this manner: With noiseless shoes upon their feet, at about 11 o'clock at night, they enter the kitchen or bakery, Toner with a long pair of pincers and a dark lantern in his hands, and Cassidy with a wire cage. Advancing to the center of the room noiselessly, the door is shut and both stand for a moment, while the rats scamper about. Dick chirrupa in Imitation of a rat, and the rodents gather about him. Buddenly he jerks the slide from in front of the the redents gather about him. Suddenly he jerks the slide from in front of the lastern's bullsoye, and its glare falls in Later he became wharfmaster, and a circle upon the room. The rats which with office came wealth. Two years ago may be within the refugent circumfer. he visited Louisville for medical treat.

ence stand astonished at the blaze, then with a rush run about within the light, apparently fearing to cross into the darkness, acting as if it were a solid wall against which they dare not ven-

Dick then skillfully begins the work. Grasping his pincers he makes a dip. grabs a rat by the back, the head, the all, the leg-anywhere-lits it and drops it quickly into the cage, conveniently held open by Cassidy. One after another is selzed until all are disposed of. Quickly retiring, the two men then close the door and pass into some other apartment, repeating their work, and making a second round if they have time. This is the method in hotels, slaughter-houses, and other places where rats are plenty. In private houses it is the custom for Dick to sprinkle about the kitchen floor a liquid to attract the

Tuen late at night he enters and begins Then late at night he enters and begins the onslaught. The largest catch ever made in one night was 310, which he captured eight years ago in the Astor House, New York. This is the largest outside of the countless numbers always picked up in slaughter-houses.

When Dick entered the business he caught the animals with his hands, and was outle often bitten, pice so severely

was quite often bitten, once so severely that he feared he would lose his arm. Afterwards the pincers suggested themselves, and he has since used them with-out danger. He says that rats living in granaries are not poisonous, but those that feed on refuse inflict painful and

erious wounds.
Dick charges \$5 each per night for himself and assistant, with their board, at hoters, or \$15 per 100 rats in private resi-dences and other places.

Mocking-Bird on the Brain. The editor of the Bakersfield Courier

coes on as tollows: California is not celebrated for the number or variety of her singing-birds, but rather for the lack of them. The Kern Valley, bowever, is especially favored in this respect possessing one bird, at least, that compensates in a great degrees for the absence in many, we refer to the California mocking-bird. We have never seen the mocking-bird in any other-part of California, and, although it exists in other places, it is quite a rare bird. This year they are much more numerous than we have ever seen them before, and quite tame, too, invading the town, and making them-selves quite at home in the trees. There is one overhead now, in a neigh-

boring tree, and if we did not know to the centrary, we should think there were forty birds up there, each with a different note and each trying to out-sing the other. We can hear him now whisting and trilling, and carrying and twittering, in such indinite variety, and with such bewildering rapidity, as it were literally mad with music—crazy with delight. There is a shrill note of command, another of saucy impertinence, and another of pity and tenderness. Now he woes his mate in ravishing contraite, now he endes her—he's ness. Now he woes his mate in ravishing contraito, now he candes her—he's actually scolding—and, listen—he is positively swearing. But only for a moment. Away he dashes again, with a scream of defiance at a rival, breaking into a song of give and faughter, hearty, ally availing hundler, so careless so olly exquisite laughter, so careless, so free, so infectious that we voluntarily

join him.

But before the emotion finds utterance he is off again in dizzy stuccato, turning vocal somersaults and performing all sorts of vocal gymnastics in such mad and merry abandon that we must felgu abandon our effort to follow him. The abandon our effort to follow him. The California mocking-bird is said to be smaller than the famed mocking-bird of the Southern States, but is, we believe, quite the peer, if not the superior, of the latter in the variety and beauty of its vocal powers. It is a little different, however, in its habits from its Southern brother. The latter is said to be more melodious at night, but our bird sings but little at night, probably because he exhausts himself during the day. We should be very careful and jealeus of our mocking-bird, and there ought to be (if there is not) a law protecting and lostering him as much as possible.

"We assure, sah," said the gentleman-

ccasion to officiate at a colored weaking him as much as possible.

Pasturing Readows

The principal object in managing meadows is to keep down noxious weeds and increase or multiply the useful writers.

We assure, sah," said the gentlemanis to be very "appropus"—quite al a mode, sah."

"Very well," replied the clergyman, "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: "I will try to do everything in my power: grasses. Whatever encourages the growth of useful plants tends to decrease the number of noxious ones, through a natural system of crowding out. The tarmer usually commendes operations for a meadow by destroying the wild plants by plowing and harrowing the land, after which seeds of choice kinds are sown, thereby giving them the adversarial will be a sown, thereby giving them the adversarial transfer of the seeds of choice kinds are sown, thereby giving them the adversarial transfer of the seeds of the parties."

"I will try to do everything in my power to gratify the wishes of the parties."

So, after the wishes of the parties."

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So, after the dinner and dancing and supper was over, the groom's "best man" called again on the minister and the parties."

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land, after which seeds of choice kinds are sown, thereby giving them the sdvantage over the wild herbs formerly in possession of the soil. Up to this point the majority of our farmers proceed with some show of system and forethought in their operations, but after reaching it, or getting their meadows well established, they depart from a judicious course of management very rapidly.

The first mistake is in neglecting to apply fertilizers that would keep up a vigorous growth of the tame grass and compensate for the loss of fertility removed in each crop of hay. As the soil becomes too poor for the support of a high order of plants a lower takes their place, the inautritious crowding out the nutritious. But a great source of evil is the severe pasturing to which many farmers subject their meadows in the sail. Men who should know, if they do not, that continually depriving plants of tollers in meritage in meritage and meritage and meritage are meritaged. not, that continually depriving plants of foliage is certain death to the roots will keep their meadows cropped close even up to the time cold weather sets in, and then puzzle their brains to know why

then puzzle their brains to know why certain kinds of grasses "run out."

On very rich soils, where a strong, luxuriant aftermath is produced in the latter part of summer, there can be no great objection to light pasturing, but even in such lustances stock should be removed before the ground becomes soft enough to permit of injury to the sod by their feet breaking through.

their feet breaking through.
It is true that the groppings of animals will in part compensate for the injury which may be done in close cropping of meadows in fall, but it will bear no commeadows in fall, but it will bear no comparison to the damage which is done by breaking up the sod after it has become soft and spongy late in the season. The most luxuriant growth of grass during the latter part of summer is usually on low, moist ground, where the tramping of stock is likely to be the most injurious. The tame grasses are killed out in this way and their place occupied by the wild sedges, which are worthles as food for stock. A word to the wise should be sufficient on this subject of pasturing meadows.

The Career of a Kentucky Slave.

[From the Louisville Commercial.]
Twenty-five years ago Pierce Barber Twenty-five years ago Pferce Barber, then a hat more antat Fourth and Main streets, owned a likely boy named Aleck, who acted as porter in the store. A few years later the boy was sold South, and was hired out on the river. Before the war broke out, Aleck bought himself, or at any rate became a free man. He lived in New Orleans, and when the war closed, and the black man became an important factor in the social problem of the South, he appeared on the suriace, and became known as Hen. A. H. Burber, State Senator.

ment, and was then Brigadier General of the State Militis. The Kentucky slave porter passed up, step by step, to place and power, and a few days ago died, the telegraph announcing the fact briefly in Thesday's paper. He died, respected by his fellow-citizens. Brigadier General Aleck Barber, ex-slave, Ex-State Senator, and ex-wharfunater of State Senator, and ex-wharfmaster of New Orleans, was an evidence of what the whirligig of time has brought about-in the latter days. In all these places the man was never other than an honor to his State. He rose from servitude to place and lower, and has passed away, to make room for a new order of things.

After a Scalp -- A Scene in Salt Lake.

The attraction Saturday was an In-dian buck, accompanied by his squaw, and At. Huntington, Brigham's great ingether. The Battle Ax had a white wo-man's scalp, with very long black hair, attached to the hitt of a sword by his side. The scalp is nearly as large over as the crown of a man's hat, is lined with red flames, and decorated with an eagle's feather. The nair is fine and about two seet long, evidently that of a

orng woman.

Dr. Higgrus, who has in his time been called to witness the sickening butcheries of the redskins, saw the scaip as he waiked up Main street, and, when the remembrance of Indian outrages flashed across his mind, his blood boiled with across his mind, his blood boiled with indignation to see the populace gaze caimly upon the trophy of a heartless deed, and allow the perpetrator thereof to flaunt it in their faces. Husbands and brothers had no response for the doctor when he appealed to them to stand shoulder to shoulder with him while he took the scalp from the Iudian, for, knowing that the Bathim white he took the scalp from the Indian, for, knowing that the Battle-Ax was the guest of Brigham, he tuily realized that the minions of the priesthood would interfere on behalf of Lo, when the scalp should be taken from nim. A Deputy Marshal said that the doctor did not have the 'sand' to attempt it, but when an interpreter asked the Indian if the scalp was that of a the Indian if the scalp was that of a white woman, and was answered in the affirmative, Higgins did not wait for the beys to co-operate with him, but sailed on his muscle, and captured the scalp. A general street fight was imminent, for the Gentiles railed to Higgin like men to prevent Huntington and his crowd carrying out their threats, but the major part of public sentiment was with higgins, who marched off victorious. The scalp, doubtless, has an interesting, not to say a bloody history, and, if it had the power of speech, might corroborate Klingensmith's story of the Mountains with shocking detail. The tain Meadows with shocking detail. The Mountain Meadows press will probably condemn this action of Dr. Higgins, but every right-minded man will give it his hearty approval.—Sait Lake Tribune.

Curiously enough, a most interesting reminiscence of William Pitt has jus-come to light in London through the lascinating pursuit of book collection. At a recent auction sale by Sotheby & Wil-kinson an old and useless book was sold. The new purchaser was fortunate enough to discover therein three old letters connected with the history of one of England's greatest statesmen. Pitt was once, it is well known, in such great difficulties that he accepted £1.000 to save his library from going into the hands of the balliffs. The triend from whom heaccepted the money was a man whom he had made and loaded with public hon-ors. Pitt understood that the money ors. Pitt understood that the money was a gift; but after his death the triend made a claim for the sum, and received it from Pitt's representatives, who, though they knew that there were in existence certain letters which might have defeated the craim, could not lay their nands upon them. These letters, three in number, have now come to light, and show that the money was really a gift, and that no claim for it on Pitt's heirs and successors should have been made.

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BAILROAD TIME-TABLE. ATLANTICAND GREAT WESTERN. Depot, Fifth and Hoadiv., Time, 7 minutes fits Depart, Acrive, Acrive Cin ti. Cin ti. Dest' New York Ex daily .11 a0.4 m. 5 a0.4 m. 7 a0r New York Ex daily .9 aor. m. 5 a0r. m. 6 a0.4 m. 6 a0.4 m. 6 a0.4 m. 6 a0.4 m.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE. Depot, Front and Kilgour. Time, s minutes slow. Louisville Ex daily 5:50A.M. 6:00p.M. 10:50A.M. Louisville (ex Sun). 3:50.P.M. 12:35P.M. 7:15P.M. Louisville (daily)... 5:50P.M. 5:30A.M. 12:35P.M. MARIBITA AND CINCINNATI.

Depot, Pearland Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast.
Park'b's Express. 845A.M. 238P.M. 6:16P.M.
Park'b's Express. 845A.M. 7:10P.M. 12:30A.M.
Ex Sunday
Park'b's Ex duily 10:30P.M. 11:0P.M. 12:30A.M.
Chillicothe Ac. 12P.M. 8:50A.M. 5:35A.M.
Chillicothe Ac. 11:15A.M. 6:55A.M. 12:50*M.
Loveland Ac. 11:15A.M. 6:55A.M. 12:50*M.
Loveland Ac. 6:10P.M. 8:0A.M. 8:55P.M.
Loveland Ac. 6:10P.M. 8:0A.M. 8:55P.M.
Loveland Ac. 6:10P.M. 8:0A.M. 8:55P.M.
Loveland Ac. 6:10P.M. 4:30P.M. 7:50P.M. BALTIMORS AND OHIO, VIA PARKERSBURG. Depot, Pearl and Pium. Time, 7 minutes (ast. Battimore(ex Smu). 5:45a.m. 2:30p.m. 8:40a.m. Battimore(ex Smu). 4:55p.m. 7:10r.m. 2:35p.m. Battimore ex daily. 10:30p.m. 4:50a.m. 10:45p.m.

Depot, Kilgour and Front. Time, 7 minutes fast.
Baltimore Ex duity. 7:15A.M. 6:15A.M. 8:10A.M.
Battimore Ex. 7:05P.M. 6:50P.M. 10:25P.M. OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI.

Depot, Mill and Front. Time, il minutes slow.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON. Depot-Fifth and Hoadly. Time-7 misutes fast

Depot—Fifth and Hoadly. Time—7 mlat
Dayton Ex. daily 11360A.m. 5:00P.m.
Dayton Ex. daily 11360A.m. 5:00P.m.
Dayton Ex. daily 9:00P.m. 9:00A.m.
Toledo Ex. daily 9:00P.m. 5:00A.m.
Indianapolis Mail 7:00A.m. 10:00P.m.
Indianapolis Ac. 1:45P.M. 9:55P.M.
Indianapolis Ac. 1:45P.M. 9:55P.M.
Indianapolis Ac. 1:45P.M. 9:55P.M.
Indianapolis Ac. 1:45P.M. 9:55P.M.
Indianapolis Ac. 1:45P.M. 9:50P.M.
Indianapolis Ac. 1:45P.M. 9:50P.M.
Indianapolis Ac. 1:50P.M. 1:50P.M.
Indianapolis Ac. 1:50P.M. 1:50P.M.
Indianapolis Ac. 1:50P.M. 1:50P.M.
Hamilton Ac. 5:00A.M. 1:50P.M.
Hamilton Ac. 6:15P.M. 7:05A.M.
Hamilton Ac. 6:15P.M. 7:05A.M.
Hamilton Ac. 10:01A.M. 1:40P.M.
Hamilton Ac. 10:01A.M. 1:40P.M.
Hamilton Ac. 6:55A.M. 1:50P.M.
Hamilton Ac. 6:55A.M. 1:50P.M.
Hamilton Ac. 6:55A.M. 8:55A.M.
Giendale Ac. 6:55A.M. 8:55A.M.
Giendale Ac. 6:55A.M. 8:55A.M.
CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND CHIC.

CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND CHICAGO. Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast CINCINNATI. HAMILTON AND INDIANAPOLIS.

Morning Mail 7:30 a.m. 9:50 p.m. 9:35 p.m. Night Ex. (ex Sat.). 7:50 p.m. 8:30 a.m. 10:50 a.m. DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND CLEVELAND.

Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Boston Ex. 7:00A.M. 5:00p.m. 4:50p.m.
Cieveinnd Ex. 10:50A.M. 5:00p.m. 0:50p.m.
New York Ex-duly. 9:4 p.m. 6:15A.M. 7:00A.M.
Springfield Ac. 8:50A.M. 3:50p.M. 11:30A.B.
Springfield Ac. 8:50A.M. 2:50p.M. 11:30A.B.
Springfield Ac. 8:55P.M. 2:50A.M. 7:55P.M.
Dayton Ac. 6:50p.M. 7:55A.M. 7:50P.M.
Sharon Ac. 6:50p.M. 6:55A.M. 7:50P.M. DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND COLUMBUS.

Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast, Columbus Ex. 7:00A.M. 2:50P.M. 11:5A.A. Columbus Ex. 10:50A.M. 5:50P.M. 8:55P.M. Columbus Ac. 3:65P.M. 8:50P.M. 10:10P.M. CINCINNATI AND SANDUSKY. Dep 24, Pearl and Pinm. Time, 7 minutes fast Sanduaky EX. 8:50A.M. 5:00P.M. 4:50P. Sanduaky EX daily 8:50P.M. 5:55A.M. 7230A. Bellefantaine Ac. 3:55P.M. 9:55A.M. 9:30P. INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE.

WHITEWATER VALLEY.

Depot. Sth and Washington, Covington, City Sicholasville Ex. 7500AM, 550FM, 132 Nicholasville Ex. 7500AM, 550FM, 132 Nicholasville Ac. 250FM, 1320AM, 550 Nicholasville Mix 4, 780FM, 450AM, 55 Falmouth Ac. 450FM, 550AM, 56 LITTLE MIAMI, PAN-HANDLE RAST.

York Ex daily 785a.M. 250p.M. 10:00 CINCINNATI AND MUSETNGUM VALLEY.

THE SUN. DAILY & WEEKLY for 1875

THE APPROACH OF THE PRESIDENTIAL election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithmily and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a

THE WEEKLY BUN has now account of the circulation of over cighty thousand cooles. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to

We shall not only endowor to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, contensed when unlimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manior.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scripulous and delicate taste. It will sixways contain the most interesting tories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The agricultural department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics increasing, and the WEERLY SUN is the paper especially. It belongs to no party an above no clientation, contending for principle and for the election of the best mon. It expudies the corruption that dispusces the country and threatons the overthrow of republical institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and institutions.

iry and threatons the overtillow of reputshean institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the facilious are regularly reported.

The price of the Whith LY SUN is one dollar a year for a cheef of eight pages, and fifty-aix columns. As this barely pays the expenses of pager and printing, we are not sails to make any discount or allow any premum to friends who make special schotts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents, the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to gat up a cite in order to fave the WERKLIT SUN at this rate. Any one who sends one collar and twenty cents will get the paper, bottpath for one year.

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